

come here. The railway station is guarded by troops with fixed bayonets.

It is intimated that a release will appear in a few days fixing elections under universal suffrage beginning in December.

The *Retch*, a Constitutional Democratic newspaper, says that this promise of a new Duma is perfectly useless to stay the mad course of national events. Nothing can now stop an explosion of primitive forces. The work of pacific reform has been suspended. The country will be compelled to offer countless sacrifices before final victory. Responsibility for the future lies with the bureaucracy and the court, camarilla.

CAPITAL STRONGLY GUARDED.

Troops Allow No Street Gatherings—Army Doesn't Like It.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The closing of the Duma has excited bitter indignation and ominous resentment in all classes. Every opinion uttered is to the effect that the real revolution has come at last. The sole responsibility for the frightful bloodshed which is regarded as certain is cast on the Czar and the Government.

All the troops in this city have been placed at the disposal of the Prefect of Police; who is adopting the most stringent measures. Numerous expulsions have already taken place and no gathering of any kind is tolerated.

The city continues quiet. The reports of stoning and property wrecking by roughs are not confirmed. It was reported to-night that there was trouble in the suburbs, and it was alleged that there was fighting near the Narva Gate. If trouble comes here it will probably begin with outbreaks by roughs, who are convinced that the troops have been ordered not to use their weapons.

There is some anxiety regarding Moscow. The Government is also expecting trouble at Saratoff, Odessa, Novorossiysk and Ekaterinav.

Profound agitation stirs the army at being employed against the nation. Officers are heard declaring: "No Fort Arthur or Treblinka humiliates us as we feel humiliated to-day."

A remarkable letter is published here today. It was addressed to Mr. Grodekouk, member from Khar'kov and vice-president of the Duma, by a number of non-commissioned officers in South Russia, and says: "The time is very near when the Government will find that the army is not on its side. This army is not the same since that day. We know now for whom we are bearing all the misery and ignorance in which we exist. Let the Ministers of War, Justice and the Interior know that we soldiers are now a conscious element of the nation and share its sorrows and its hopes."

"Better that the officers do not now order us to fire on our families."

The Government has an army of 800,000 men in the southern and southwestern provinces, where the earliest uprising is feared.

It is semi-officially declared that the dissolution of the Duma has not produced such an impression as the newspapers predicted it would. It was quietly received in St. Petersburg, Moscow and the provinces, and the normal life of the two capitals is undisturbed.

In the absence of any disorder at Peterhof and St. Petersburg the keen interest of the public in the crisis was shown in an enormous demand for news. The various newspapers of the capital got out frequent editions all day and the papers were eagerly brought on the streets. "The time through-out was revolutionary."

Schichnoff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, has been relieved of his post as his own request.

The moderate elements here are rallying to the support of the Duma. They are angered by what they describe as the immeasurable consequences of the terms in which the Czar's message of dissolution is couched.

Its rebuke of the character of the nation's first Duma is universally resented. Even the *Novoye Vremya* says that whatever mistakes it may have made it was an honest and well intentioned Duma. The terms of the message are regarded as making impossible the holding of elections under the present régime.

Paris, July 23.—M. Stolypin, the present premier in Russia, sent a telegram to the *Matin*, which was published this morning. He says that the Emperor is immovably determined to maintain the system of national representation granted in the imperial manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905. It is for that reason that the Duma has been dissolved, as its abstract and tentative discussions and its encroachments seriously threatened ruin to the new régime.

St. Petersburg, he says, remains absolutely calm, and communications with the interior show that generally the expediency of the measure just taken by the Government is realized.

Berlin, July 23.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Cologne Gazette* says it is argued on behalf of the Government that despite the dissolution of the Duma the Czar is still anxious for popular representation under the rights and duties customary in constitutional monarchies. It is still proposed to grant the civil liberties promised in the manifesto of 1905.

It is declared in Cabinet circles that these aims will be pursued with all the means in the Government's power, even to the establishment of a military dictatorship should the labor leaders at Moscow carry out their threat to inaugurate a political strike.

The leading spirit in the Government's latest decisions is Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievich, who first suggested the dissolution of the Duma.

London, July 23.—Telegrams received in London to-day say that one regiment stationed in Finland has declared its sympathy with the cause of the deposed members of the Duma.

It is reported that several Cossack regiments have mutinied at St. Petersburg. The report that the palace at Peterhof was on fire is unfounded.

EFFECT ON STOCK MARKETS.

Russian Securities—Decline in London.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

London, July 23.—The stock market opened to-day with renewed depression, the news from Russia causing increasing nervousness. Consols fell $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Russian imperial 4 per cents. fell $\frac{1}{2}$. The new Russian loan dropped $\frac{3}{4}$ and was quoted at 9 per cent. discount. Russian 4 declined $\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Toward the close there was a better tone all around. Consols closed at 87-1-4. Russian consols closed at 7-1-4. The new loan closed at 10-1-4 discount.

Paris, July 23.—At the opening of the Bourse to-day Russian bonds dropped 3 points.

At 12:30 o'clock Russian 5 per cents. had dropped $\frac{3}{4}$. Another drop of $\frac{1}{2}$ was reported while this despatch was being written. The bonds are now quoted at 7-1-4.

Berlin, July 23.—The news of the dissolution of the Duma caused a drop of 2 per cent. in the Russian loan of 1902. But

THERE is no puzzle about a bill or statement prepared on

The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter

The items appear in purple copying and non-fading black ink and the credits in bright red.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

INTERVENTION OF PURCHASERS IN BEHALF OF THE BANKS INTERESTED

The depreciation in Russian values has been less than had been expected. It is believed that the Czar and his Ministers assured themselves of the loyalty of the troops before dissolving the Duma.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The Stock Exchange was almost deserted to-day and there were few sales, although the Government's buyers continued their attempts to support the market.

Imperial 4s have fallen to 99 and 5s to 92. It is said in financial circles that the Prussian Seehandlung, the chief Prussian bank, declared this morning that it would not advance money on Russian securities.

STORES BLOWN UP IN POLAND

The Singer Sewing Machine Company Suffers Loss.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

Berlin, July 23.—The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a despatch from Katowitz, Prussian Silesia, announcing that the Singer Sewing Machine Company from its agents in Bendzin and Sosnowice. Douglas Alexander, president of the company, said at his home in Stamford, Conn., last night that the company has no factories in either Russia or Poland, but has salesrooms in about a thousand different places in those countries. Mr. Alexander said he had no despatches from the other side, but concluded that if the disturbance had been anything beyond what may be expected during the present state of unrest in Russia, the company's agents would have notified the home office.

Bendzin has a population of about 25,000, fully half of whom are Jews. Sosnowice is a town of smaller size.

Up to the closing of the executive offices at 149 Broadway yesterday afternoon no word had been received by the Singer Sewing Machine Company from its agents abroad as to the blowing up of its sales shops in Bendzin and Sosnowice. Douglas Alexander, president of the company, said at his home in Stamford, Conn., last night that the company has no factories in either Russia or Poland, but has salesrooms in about a thousand different places in those countries. Mr. Alexander said he had no despatches from the other side, but concluded that if the disturbance had been anything beyond what may be expected during the present state of unrest in Russia, the company's agents would have notified the home office.

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RUSSIAN JEWS FEAR MASSACRE.

Appeal Through Israel Zangwill for Europe's Aid.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

London, July 23.—Israel Zangwill to-day received the following telegram from Russia: "The Jewish inhabitants are on the eve of new and cruel massacres. July 23 will be the anniversary of Russia's conversion to Christianity. In many places crowded meetings of hooligans are being held, arranged by the organization of the monarchical party of the 'True Russian' union. Anti-Jewish speeches are made and arms are distributed. Leaflets are circulated inciting to massacres in the name of religion."

"Self-defense is impossible, for at the first attempt at self-defense peaceful people are shot down by the soldiers as revolutionists. Our only hope is in the assistance of Europe."

JEWS ATTACKED IN ODESSA.

Cossacks Seek Revenge for Killing of Comrade—Wholesale Massacre Feared.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

Odessa, July 23.—There is much reason to believe that the Jewish fears arising from the killing of a drunken Cossack yesterday by a Jewish mob are well founded. The Cossacks are greatly excited and they before to-night is ended they will murder every Jew in Prokhorovskaya street, where their comrade was killed.

They began looting Jewish shops in Molodanaka, a suburb, this afternoon. Being unchecked in this they began raiding the streets which were the scene of the last massacre. The people fled in a panic to the center of the town. Many took refuge in hotels. For some time everything pointed to a massacre on a great scale.

Although the looting ceased at nightfall the panic continues, and many believe that the night will see terrible scenes.

Leading Hebrews visited the Military Governor, Gen. Kaubars, this morning and called attention to the threats against the Jews. They asked for protection. Gen. Kaubars is reported to have replied that he would only vouch for the behavior of the regular troops, and that he could not assume responsibility for the Cossacks or the Christian populace.

He warned the Jews that if the life of even one more Cossack was attempted the streets were likely to run knee deep in blood. The despatcher remarked with alarm that an official inquiry had shown the Jews were not implicated in the murder of Cossacks. To this Gen. Kaubars is alleged to have answered: "That does not matter. You Jews are the real authors of all the terrorist acts because you incite them."

Later Gen. Kaubars promised to defend the Jews on condition that they immediately organize a patriotic procession to show their loyalty. Nothing more has been heard of this thus far.

Americans Honored by France.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

Paris, July 23.—The following named Americans have been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor: Henry Cahard, Walter Gay, artist, of Paris, and James Deering of Chicago, have been made officers and Dr. Ernest Laplace of Philadelphia and Judge Walter Bayne have been made kni hts.

New Pier for San Juan.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

San Juan, P. R., July 23.—The Executive Council has granted a franchise to Carlos Conde to build a 400 foot pier accessible to all ships, to cost \$150,000. The Legislature's repudiation of Government ownership of piers is an incentive to private enterprise.

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PEACE MEETING CHEERS DUMA

BRITISH PREMIER ROUSES ENTHUSIASM FOR RUSSIANS.

His "Long Live the Duma" Meets Hearty Response From Arbitration Congress—Bryan and John Sharp Williams Submit Peace Plans—Bryan to Speak To-day

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

London, July 23.—The Congress of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration opened this morning. Six hundred delegates were in attendance. Among the Americans present was William J. Bryan.

Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in French, delivered the address of welcome. He said he welcomed especially the members of the Russian Duma who were among the delegates, and his words evoked loud cheers. He said: "One could safely say that the Duma, though dissolved, is sure to come into existence again." At this point Sir Henry exclaimed, "Vive la Duma!" The delegates rose to their feet and cheered for two minutes.

Sir Henry also saluted the Czar as the promoter of the Hague Peace Conference. In concluding he expressed the hope that at the next Hague conference a general act would be drawn up for submitting all disputes between nations to the Hague for the universal good of humanity.

John Sharp Williams, a member of the Duma, addressing the congress, said that he had been appointed by the Russian Parliament to take part in this great work of universal pacification. Their dominion had been rudely and roughly brought to an untimely end. (Cries of "No, no!") It was the duty of the members of the Duma to turn at once to their country and join in the struggle.

"The maintenance and triumph of those principles of liberty and justice," he concluded, "will enable us in the future as in the present to join heartily and cordially in your great endeavors for international peace."

John Sharp Williams, with the support of his American colleagues, succeeded in inducing the congress to adopt a clause in the arbitration treaty leaving all questions regarding debts to the Hague Tribunal.

Mr. Williams told the correspondent of THE SUN that the object of this was to prevent bombardments similar to those that had occurred in Venezuela and Santo Domingo. He said that imprisonment for debt was obsolete, and why should not bombardment for a similar purpose be also rendered obsolete.

To-morrow Mr. Williams will introduce a resolution beginning: "If all our labor in behalf of peace and arbitration shall not end in naught or mere talk it is useful to give the Hague Tribunal dignity, stability and permanence, and it is proposed to increase the number of members of the Tribunal from 15 to 20, to be paid by their own Governments."

The resolution forbids the members from holding office, receiving emolument or acting as legal advisers for any nation in controversies submitted to arbitration. Nations with a population of less than 10,000,000 shall contribute yearly \$10,000; 10,000,000 and less than 20,000,000, \$2,000; and over 20,000,000, \$5,000 to defray the salaries of the treasurer, clerks and other officials of the tribunal. It is proposed that the tribunal systematize and codify for the acceptance of the signatory Powers the principles recognized as just in international law.

Mr. Bryan introduced this resolution: "If a disagreement should occur between contracting parties which in the terms of the arbitration treaty need not be submitted to arbitration or engaging in any hostilities whatever submit the question or questions in controversy to the Hague court or some other impartial international tribunal for investigation and report, each party preserving its rights to act independently afterward."

This resolution is designed to replace the present adjunct to the model arbitration treaty now under consideration by the congress, which suggests that questions falling outside the specific provisions of the treaty may be referred to the court by some unauthorized Power. Mr. Bryan holds that this resolution does not go far enough, while his covers all possible contingencies.

Following the rule of the congress, consideration of Mr. Bryan's resolution was postponed until to-morrow, when he will make a speech in its favor. The American delegates will support him and there is a likelihood that the resolution will be adopted.

London, July 24.—The Conservative newspapers criticize the Prime Minister's speech as a gross blunder, and declare that it will inevitably cause annoyance to the Russian Government.

"We are all crying in our hearts," says the *Standard*, "Viva la Duma but it does not follow that such words are excusable or tolerable from the mouth of the premier speaking on an international occasion."

The other comments are couched in a similar tone. It is rumored in the lobbies of the House of Commons that the Russian Ambassador has communicated with the Foreign Office on the subject.

REFUGEE FOR THE CAZAR.

Report That Villa in Denmark Is Being Fitted Up for Use in Case of Need.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

Berlin, July 23.—It is stated that the Dowager, Czarina recently bought a large villa at Hyttdoere, near Klemensborg, Denmark, which, it is stated, is being fitted up to receive the Czar and his family if they are compelled to flee from Russia.

The villa is near the sea and a private tunnel is being constructed to enable persons to enter the villa from the water side unobserved.

Danger in Cheap Bedding Sold in London.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

London, July 23.—Dr. Taylor, public analyst of Hackney, reporting on the danger of disease from the cheap flock bedding sold in London, says that filthy, ill smelling rags are collected from dirty Conde to build a 400 foot pier accessible to all ships, to cost \$150,000. The Legislature's repudiation of Government ownership of piers is an incentive to private enterprise.

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BUILDING FALLACIES

No. 7: That the owner buys a commodity when he erects a building.

THE FACT: He buys the services of the architect, builder, decorator, furnisher—and should pay an assured though limited remuneration. CONTRACT DESIGNING assures a fair and limited remuneration.

"The Way to Build" mailed on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS CONTRACTING DESIGNERS

of Residences, Banks, Clubs, Libraries 7 EAST 44TH STREET

HOUSESMITHS' STRIKE OVER.

OLD SAN PARKS UNION FINALLY FORCED TO YIELD.

After Seven Months of Hard Struggle the Employers Win a Clear Victory—Men Vote to Back Down—The Strike Goes On in Other Cities of the East.

The Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union, of which San Parks was once the leader, gave up last night the seven months struggle which it has waged against the Allied Iron Trades, and agreed to go back to work to-day unconditionally. On its face this decision is a clear victory for the iron trade employers, who have succeeded in recognizing the union because of certain tactics employed by its officers to enforce their demands.

The 2,000 men out of work since the strike began held a mass meeting last night at the Bohemian National Hall, in Seventy-first street, between First and Second avenues. They were addressed by President Frank M. Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which the Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union is an offshoot.

Ryan told the men, who were in no enthusiastic mood, that in his opinion the best policy lay in going back to work. He said that they had made a long and brave struggle against the iron trade employers, but that the capital of the steel and iron trades, as exerted in New York, he told the men, had proved too strong for men who had only their savings to fall back on.

Their struggle was admired through the country, he said, by all union men, and their final defeat, if it could be called such, would be equally deplored. Whatever mistakes he said, the union might have made could be rectified and possibly at some more opportune time they might strike again and win.

The men then took a vote, which showed a great majority in favor of Ryan's sentiments. A resolution was then passed declaring the strike to be unconditional, and the men were advised to seek work where they could.

The strike began over a demand for increased wages. The men wanted \$4.50 a day instead of \$4.00, and a shorter work day. There are five locals in New York and about two months ago the Iron Trades of the iron trade employers gave way and some 2,000 men went to work.

But the American Bridge Company and other members of the Iron Trades determined on a stubborn fight, and strike breakers were brought in from all over the country, with the result that the iron work in New York went on with little interruption, though marked occasionally by such outrages as the killing of a watchman the other day on the new Plaza Hotel.